

drāf''). *adj.* draught-i-er, draught-

a river in S central Europe, flowing E. into, through NE Slovenia, along a part of the border with Croatia, into the Danube in Yugoslavia. *man, Drau (drou).*

vid'e an). *n.* 1. a language family of S. India, and including Telugu and Malaya, belonging to this family. —*adj.* 3. of or like its speakers. [1856; < Skt *Dravid(a)*]

w, drawn, drawing, *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to cause to move by or as if by a pulling force; pull in, in, out, or off. 2. to pull down; or open or aside so as to uncover. *Draw the curtain over him.* 3. to bring, take, or pull out; as, to draw water from a well; to draw blood.

ward oneself or itself, as by inherent force or the crowds. 5. to sketch (someone or something) lineate; depict; to draw a vase. 6. to com-

line. 7. to mark or lay out; trace; to frame or formulate; to draw a distinction (sometimes fol. by up): *Draw up the bill in: to draw liquid through a straw.*

length from prayer. 12. to deduce; infer; get, take, or receive; to draw a salary of

draw (funds) from an account. 15. to take

like money from an account (often fol. by produce; bring in: *The deposits draw interest on a turkey.* 18. to pull out to full or greater

amounts of molten glass. 19. to bend by pulling

ation for shooting an arrow; to draw a bow

assigned to one by or as if by lottery; to pick unsee or at random, as from among numbered tickets; to draw straws to see who

to form or reduce the sectional area of a wire through a die. 22. to wrinkle or shrink; to cause to discharge; to draw an abscess by

el) to need (a specific depth of water) to float a

) with neither side winning; tie. 26. a. to take a card or cards) from the pack. b. (in bridge) to cards in (a suit) by leading. 27. (in billiards) to recoil after impact by administering a backhand. 28. to steep (tea) in boiling water. —*v.t.* 29. boil

ing, or attracting force. 30. to move or pass, usly, as under a pulling force: *The day draw* word, pistol, etc., for action. 32. to hold a draw to draw for prizes. 33. to sketch or to trace figures; depict an image by sketching. 34. to be skilled of sketching. 35. to shrink or contract (often fol. by a demand (usu. fol. by on or upon): to draw a

37. a. to act as an irritant; cause blisters. ND or the like to gather at a specific point. 38. to draft, as a flue. 39. to leave a contest undecided byers, an audience, etc. 41. to pull back the intention for shooting an arrow. 42. draw away, to move farther ahead: *One runner drew away from the others.* 43. a. to cause to take part or enter, esp. in a fight; don't draw me in. b. to make, a sketch, in a human figure against the landscape, back or away. 45. draw on, a. to come nearer; s drawing on. b. to clothe oneself in; to draw utilize or make use of, esp. as a source: *The man gossip. 46. draw out, a. to pull out; remove b*

ade to speak. d. to take (money) from a bank

up, a. to draft, esp. in legal form or as: to draw into position; arrange in order or formation. C

stop; halt: *The bus drew up at the curb.* 47.

49. something that attracts customers; an

thing that is moved by being drawn, as the

bridge. 51. something that is chosen or drawn by chance. 52. DRAWING (defs. 5, 6). 53. a con-

54. Also called draw play. a football play in which

ies as if to pass and then hands the ball to a

ward the line of scrimmage. 55. a. DRAW (point

or cards taken or dealt from the pack); b. a

newsgangway with a shallow bed; gully. b. the draw

Western U.S. a coulee; ravine. 57. the pull

bow to its full extent. —*Idiom.* 58. beat to a

quickly than (an opponent). 59. draw oneself

posture. [bef. 900; OE *dragan*; c. ON *drága* to carry; cf. DRAK]

), n. 1. an undesirable or objectionable fea-

refund of tariff or other tax, as when imported anew. [1690-1700]

), n. a heavy metal bar attached to the rear of

a hitch for pulling machinery. [1945-50]

brij''), n. a bridge of which the whole or a

er, or drawn aside, to prevent access or to

boats, barges, etc. [1300-50]

doun'), n. 1. a lowering of water surface; level

ction or depletion. [1915-20]

), n. a person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn

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drāf''). *n.* 1. a sliding, lidless, horizontal compartment, as in a piece of furniture, that may be drawn out to gain access to it. 2. *drawers*, (used with a pl. v.) a garment that covers the lower half of the body, esp. an undergarment, or a garment or thing that draws. 4. a person who draws a bill of exchange. [1300-50] —*draw'er*, *n.* pl. —*draw'ers*.

(dro'ing), *n.* 1. the act of a person or thing that draws. 2. a representation by lines of an object or idea, as with a pencil, or a sketch; plan; or design, esp. one made with pen, pencil, or brush. 3. the art or technique of making these. 5. something decided by drawing lots; lottery. 6. the selection, or time of selection, of the chance or chances sold by lottery or raffle. [1275-1325]

(dro'ing account), *n.* 1. an account used esp. by a business person against future earnings, esp. sales commissions. [1825-35]

(dro'ing board), *n.* 1. a rectangular board on which paper is mounted for drawing or drafting. —*Idiom.* 2. on the drawing board, in the planning or design stage. [1715-25]

(dro'ing card), *n.* a person or thing that attracts attention or pa-

[1855-90; Amer.]

(dro'ing pin), *n.* Brit. THUMBSTICK. [1855-60]

(dro'ing room), *n.* 1. a formal reception room, esp. in an apartment or private house. 2. (in a railroad car) a private room for two or three passengers. 3. Brit. a formal reception, esp. at court. [1635-45;

changin' now; obs. *withdrawning room*]

(draw'ing ta'ble), *n.* a table having a surface consisting of a drawing board adjustable to various heights and angles. [1905-10]

(draw'knife (drāf'ni), *n.* pl. -knives, a carpenter's knife with a handle at each end at right angles to the blade, used by drawing over a surface.

(draw'ling), *v.t.* 1. to say or speak in a slow manner, usu. pro-

longing the vowels. —*n.* 2. an act or utterance of a person who

draws. [1590-1600; < D or LG *dralen* to linger] —*draw'ler*, *n.*

(draw'lingly), *adv.* —*draw'ly*, *adj.*

(drawn (drōn), *v.* pp. of DRAW. —*adj.* 2. tense; haggard. 3. evi-

cered; as a fowl.

(drawn' butter), *n.* melted butter, clarified and often seasoned. [1820-30; Amer.]

(drawn-out (drōn'ut), *adj.* LONG-DRAWN-OUT. [1885-90]

(drawn' work or drawn'work'), *n.* embroidery done by removing

some threads from a fabric and stitching around the open areas in

various designs. Also called drawn' thread/work (thred'würk'). [1855-95; Amer.]

(draw' play), *n.* DRAW (def. 54). [1950-55]

(draw' pok'er), *n.* a variety of poker in which players may discard

up to three of the original five cards dealt to them and request

replacements from the dealer. [1855-60; Amer.]

(draw' shave (drōshāv'), *n.* DRAWKNIFE. [1820-30]

(draw' string) or draw' string'), *n.* a string or cord that closes, tightens, or gathers something, as the opening of a bag or garment or the panels of a curtain, when one or both of its ends are pulled. [1825-35; Amer.]

(draw'tube (drōtūb'), -tyōōb'), *n.* a tube sliding within another tube, as the tube carrying the eyepiece in a microscope. [1890-95]

(dray (drā), *n.* 1. a low strong cart without fixed sides, for carrying

heavy loads. 2. any vehicle used to haul goods. —*v.t.* 3. to convey on

dray; haul. —*v.i.* [1325-75; ME *draye* sledge]

(dray-age (drāj'), *n.* 1. conveyance by dray. 2. a charge made for it.

(dray' horse), *n.* a draft horse used for pulling a dray.

(dray'man (drā'man), *n.* pl. -men, a person who drives a dray. [1575-85] —*Usage.* See MAN.

(dray-ton (drāl'n), *n.* Michael, 1563-1631, English poet.

(drachma, *n.* a Greek coin.

(drach'me), *v.t.* 1. to fear greatly; to dread death. 2. to be very re-

luctant to do; meet, or experience. 3. Archaic. to hold in respectful awe. —*n.* 4. to have fear or great reluctance. —*n.* 5. terror or apprehension as to something in the future; great fear. 6. a person or thing

dreaded; 7. dread, DREADLOCKS. 8. Archaic. deep awe or reverence.

—*adj.* 9. greatly feared; frightful; terrible. 10. held in awe or reverence.

—*adj.* 11. a dread year. [1125-75; OE *dréðan*; c. OHG *intritā*]

(dread'ful (drēd'fəl), *adj.* 1. causing great dread, fear, or terror; terrible. 2. a dreadful storm. 3. inspiring awe or reverence. 3. extremely bad, unpleasant, or ugly: a dreadful scandal. [1175-1225] —*dread'ful*, *n.*

(dread'fully (drēd'fəlē), *adv.* 1. in a dreadful way. 2. very; ex-

tremely; as dreadfully embarrassed. [1275-1325]

(dead'locks (drēd'lok's), *n.* pl. a hairstyle of many long rope-like

locks. [1955-60]

(dead'nought or dead'nought (drēd'nōt'), *n.* a type of battleship

with primary armament consisting entirely of heavy-caliber guns.

[1900-1906, the first of its type]

(dream (drēm), *n.* *v.* dreamed or dreamt, dream-ing, *adj.* —*n.* 1. a

succession of images, thoughts, or emotions passing through the mind during sleep. 2. a particular sequence of such images, thoughts, or feelings; a recurring dream about a circus. 3. an involuntary vision occurring to a person when awake. 4. a daydream or reverie. 5. an aspiration; goal; aim. 6. a wild or vain fancy. 7. something of unreal or striking beauty, charm, or excellence. —*v.i.* 8. to have a dream. 9. to indulge in daydreams or reveries. 10. to conceive of something in a very remote way (usu. fol. by of): I wouldn't dream of leaving. —*v.t.* 11. to see or imagine in sleep or in a vision. 12. to imagine as possi-

ble; fancy; conceive. 13. to pass or spend (time) in dreaming (often fol. by away): to dream away the afternoon. 14. dream up, to form in the imagination; devise. —*adj.* 15. most desirable; ideal: a dream vacation. [bef. 1000; ME *dreem*, OE *drēam* joy, mirth] —*dream/ful*, *adj.* —*dream/ful-ly*, *adv.* —*dream/ful-ness*, *n.* —*dream/ingly*, *adv.* —*dream/like*, *adj.*

(dream'er (drē'mər), *n.* 1. a person who dreams. 2. an impractical or unrealistic person. 3. a person who has bold or highly speculative ideas or plans; visionary. [1250-1300]

(dream'land (drēm'land'), *n.* 1. a pleasant, lovely land that exists only in dreams or the imagination; the region of reverie. 2. a state of sleep. [1825-35]

(dream'less (drēm'lis), *adj.* not marked, disturbed, or enhanced by dreams: dreamless sleep. [1595-1605] —*dream'less-ly*, *adv.* —*dream'less-ness*, *n.*

(dreamt (drēmt), *v.* a pt. and pp. of DREAM.

(dream' team), *n.* a number of persons of the highest ability associated in some joint action: a dream team that should win the Olympics; a dream team of defense lawyers. [1990-95]

(dream-time (drēm'tīm'), *n.* (among Australian Aborigines) the ancient time of the creation of all things by sacred ancestors. Also called the dreaming. [1905-10]

(dream' world' or dream'world'), *n.* the world of imagination or illusion rather than of objective reality. [1810-20]

(dream'y (drē'mē), *adj.* dream-i-er, dream-i-est. 1. of the nature of or typical of dreams; visionary. 2. vague; dim. 3. inducing dreams or a dreamlike mood, esp. pleasantly: dreamy music. 4. given to day-dreaming or reverie. 5. abounding in dreams. 6. wonderful; marvelous: a dreamy new car. [1560-70] —*dream'i-ly*, *adv.* —*dream'i-ness*, *n.*

(drear (drēr), *adj.* Chiefly Literary. dreary. [1620-30]

(dread'y (drēr'ē), *adj.* dread-i-er, dread-i-est. 1. causing sadness or gloom; dismal. 2. dull; boring; wearisome. 3. sorrowful; sad; melancholy. [bef. 900; ME *drēry*, OE *drēorig* gory, cruel, sad] —*dream'i-ly*, *adv.* —*dream'i-ness*, *n.* —*dream'i-some*, *adj.*

(dreck or drek (drēk), *n.* Slang. 1. dung. 2. junk. [1920-25; < Yiddish *drēk* filth; cf. G. *trekkr* excrement]

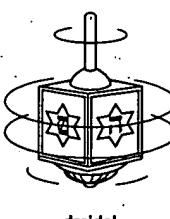
(dredge' (drēj), *n.* *v.*, dredged, dredg-ing. —*n.* 1. any of various powerful machines for dredging up or removing earth, as by means of a scoop or a series of buckets. 2. a barge on which such a machine is mounted. 3. a dragnet or other contrivance for gathering material or objects from the bottom of a river, bay, etc. —*v.t.* 4. clear out with a dredge: to dredge a river. 5. to remove (sand, silt, etc.) from the bottom of a river or other body of water. —*v.i.* 6. to use a dredge. 7. dredge up, to discover and reveal; unearth. [1425-75]

(dredge' (drēj), *v.t.*, dredged, dredg-ing, to coat (food) with a powdery substance, as flour. [1590-1600; v. use of dredge mixture of grains, late ME *drāge*, *dregge*, *dregge*, appar. identical with ME *drāge*(g)e, *drāge* sweetmeat, confection < OF (see DRAGEE)] —*dredg'er*, *n.*

(dreg (drēg), *n.* 1. dregs, the sediment of liquids; lees; grounds. 2. Usu. dregs, the least valuable part of anything: the dregs of society. 3. a small remnant; any small quantity. [1250-1300; ME < ON *dreg* yeast (pl. *dreggjar* dregs)] —*dreg'gy*, *adj.* —*dreg'gi-ness*, *n.*

D region, *n.* D LAYER. [1925-30]

(drei-del (drād'l), *n.* pl. -dels, -del. 1. a four-sided top bearing Hebrew letters, used in a children's game traditionally played on Hanukkah. 2. the game itself. [1925-30; < Yiddish *dreydl* = *drey(en)* to rotate, turn (< MHG *drei(j)e*n, *drehen*; cf. G. *drehen*) + -del n. suffix]



dreidel.

(Drei-ser (drē'sär, -zär), *n.* Theodore, 1871-1945, U.S. novelist.

(drench (drench), *v.t.* 1. to wet thoroughly; soak. 2. to saturate by immersion in a liquid; steep. 3. to cover or fill completely; bathe: sun-light drenching the trees. 4. to administer a draft of medicine to (an animal), esp. by force. 5. Archaic. to cause to drink. —*n.* 6. the act of drenching. 7. something that drenches. 8. a preparation for drenching or steeping. 9. a draft of medicine; esp. one administered to an animal by force. [bef. 900; ME *drēcan*, causative of *drincan* to DRINK; OHG *trenchen*, ON *drékkja*] —*drench'er*, *n.*

(Dren-the (dren'tā), *n.* a province in E Netherlands. 436,586; 1011 sq. mi. (2620 sq. km).

(Dres-den (drēz'dān), *n.* the capital of Saxony in E Germany, on the Elbe River. 518,057.

(Dres-den chi'na, *n.* porcelain ware produced at Meissen, Germany.

(dress (dres), *n.* 1. an outer garment for women and girls, consisting of bodice and skirt cut or sewn as one piece. 2. clothing; apparel; garb. 3. formal attire. 4. a particular form of appearance; guise. 5. outer covering, as the plumage of birds. —*adj.* 6. of or for a dress or dresses. 7. of or for a formal occasion. 8. requiring formal dress. —*v.t.* 9. to put clothing upon; clothe. 10. *a.* to decorate, esp. for dis-